ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

SANITARY CONDITION

OF THE

FYLDE RURAL DISTRICT,

FOR THE YEAR 1913.

CHARLES COURT. M.B..

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

KIRKHAM:

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To the Chairman and Members of the Fylde Rural District Council.

GENTLEMEN,

I have pleasure in submitting for your consideration my TWELFTH ANNUAL REPORT on the Health and Sanitation of the District under your jurisdiction. The Report firstly deals with the vital statistics, and secondly I will endeavour to follow out the memorandum issued by the Medical Officers of the Local Government Board.

The area of the rural district is, according to the Census Return, 38,765 statute acres.

The population at the Census in April, 1911, was 11,577, and I estimate the population for the basis of the Report for the year 1913 at 11,991. The increase over last year is estimated at 223. The excess of births over deaths was 101, viz.: Fleetwood Sub-District, 1; Blackpool Sub-District, 37; Kirkham Sub-District, 60; and Lytham Sub-District, 3. The number of new houses erected is about 26—in Fleetwood Sub-District, 4; Blackpool Sub-District, 12; Kirkham Sub-District, 10. The population given above is exclusive of the Fylde Union Workhouse, the number of which is 327. Last year the number was 258.

SECTION I.

VITAL STATISTICS.

BIRTHS.—During the year under review 273 births were registered as occurring within the rural area, but of these 29 (16 males and 13 females) occurred in the Union Workhouse, and are excluded from the district statistics, as the mothers did not belong to the area. The nett births belonging to the district, and on which the rate is calculated, were, therefore, 244 (males, 129; females, 115); equivalent to a rate of 20.3 per 1,000 of the estimated population. The rate is 1.5 per 1,000 above that of 1912 (18.8), but is 3.9 below the average of the ten years, 1903-12. With the exception of last year, the birth-rate is the lowest recorded in the district. In 1911 the rate was 23.1, 24.9 in 1910, 24.3 in 1909 and 25.2 in 1908. It should, however, be mentioned that until the system of "transfer" of births and deaths of non-residents was initiated the births in the Workhouse were included in the birth-rate. The illegitimate births in the district numbered 3 (males), and in the Workhouse 23 (12 males and 11 females).

The distribution of the births is shown below :-

Sub-District		Males	Female:	s	Totals
Fleetwood	 	 14	 14		28
Blackpool	 	 38	 31		69
Kirkham	 	 76	 65		141
Lytham	 	 1	 5		6
				-	
		129	115		244

MORTALITY.

Deaths.—One hundred and thirty-six were registered as occurring in the district, this number being exclusive of 72 deaths in the Workhouse, 6 in the Moss Side Fever Hospital and 2 other deaths, all of persons not belonging to the Fylde Rural District. These 80 deaths are allotted under the system

of "transfer" in operation by the County Council Health Department to the districts to which the persons belonged, and are, of course, excluded from my statistics. Seven deaths occurred elsewhere of persons belonging to this district, and have been transferred to this area. The nett deaths actually belonging to this district amounted to 143 (73 males, 70 females), corresponding to a rate of 11.9 per 1,000 of the estimated population, as compared with a rate of 10.7 last year, 12 in 1911, 12.4 in 1910, 13.7 in 1909, and an average of 12.5 for the ten years, 1903-12.

DEATHS IN PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.

UNION WORKHOUSE.—In this institution 74 deaths took place, 2 belonging to the Fylde area and 72 not belonging thereto.

JOINT ISOLATION HOSPITAL, Moss Side.—Eight deaths occurred here, 6 among non-residents and 2 residents. The statement below shows the districts to which the deaths not belonging to the Fylde were transferred:—

Union Workhouse	JOINT HOSPITAL
Blackpool (C.B.) 4	47 Fleetwood 2
Fleetwood	11 St. Annes-on-Sea 1
Kirkham	8 Lytham 3
St. Annes-on-Sea	4
Lytham	2
-	
	72

Below I give a table showing the number of deaths in each registration area:—

Sub-District			Males		Females	5	Totals
Fleetwood	 		16		11		27
Blackpool	 		16		16		32
Kirkham	 		41		40		81
Lytham	 				3		3
		-		-			
			73		70		143
				-		-	

Tables I., III. and IV. appended give full details of the deaths and death-rates, the last two analysing the causes of death at various age periods.

The tabulated statement below shows the number of fatalities in each township, together with the death-rate per 1,000 of the population:—

Sub-District	Township			o. of	Rate per 1,000
(Carleton			14	15.5
T	Singleton			2	22.5
FLEETWOOD	Elswick			1	4.3
(Little Eccleston-with-Larbreck			4	21.9
D (Marton			25	13.5
BLACKPOOL	Hardhorn, Staining and Newton			7	7.8
i	Freckleton			13	9.4
ĺ	Medlar-with-Wesham			21	9.5
	Bryning-with-Kellamergh				Nil.
	Clifton-with-Salwick			4	4.1
	Greenhalgh-with-Thistleton			9	25.0
KIRKHAM 4	Newton-with-Scales			5	23.0
	Ribby-with-Wrea			10	15.1
	Treales, Roseacre and Wharles		• •	4	8.5
	Warton	• •	• •	9	20.0
	Weeton-with-Preese	• •	• •	5	12.7
	Westby-with-Plumptons		• •	_	Nil.
LYTHAM	Little Marton	• •	• •	3	8.0

EPIDEMIC DEATH-RATE.—Twelve deaths were attributed to the principal Epidemic Diseases, viz.: Enteric Fever, 1; Measles, 3; Diphtheria, 2; and Diarrhœa and Enteritis, 6. The epidemic death-rate corresponded to 1 per 1,000, against a rate of 0.59 last year, 1.46 in 1911, 1.09 in 1910, 1.47 in 1909, and a rate of 1.03 for the decennial period of 1903-12.

Phthisis (Pulmonary Tuberculosis) was the cause of 4 deaths, against 5 last year, and the rate per 1,000 was 0.33, as compared with 0.42 in 1912, 0.34 in 1911, 0.33 in 1910, and 0.34 in 1909. In each of these years the deaths numbered 4. The average rate for the ten years, 1903-12, was 0.44.

Bronchitis and Pneumonia contributed 10 deaths, equivalent to a death-rate of 0.83 per 1,000. Last year 17 deaths were due to these diseases, a rate of 1.44. The rate for 1911 was 1.55 and 1.35 in 1910.

INFANTILE MORTALITY.—Nineteen deaths were recorded amongst children under the age of one year, equal to a rate calculated on the registered births of 77 per 1,000, as compared with a rate of 90 last year, 82 in 1911, 87 in 1910, 71 in 1909, 111 in 1908, and an average of 95 for the ten years, 1903-12. Of the 19 deaths, 6 were ascribed to Congenital Malformations, Premature Birth and Atrophy, Debility and Marasmus, 6 to Diarrhœa and Enteritis, 2 to Gastritis, 1 each to Chicken Pox, Tuberculous Meningitis and Pneumonia, and 2 to other causes. In the Kirkham Sub-District there were 13 infant deaths and 3 each in Blackpool and Fleetwood Sub-Districts.

The following table compares the birth and death-rates for 1913 with the preceding five years:—

D: (1)								
Birth-rate	20.3		19.5	 53.1	 24.9	 24.3	٠.	59.5
Death-rate (corrected)	11.9		10.7	 12.0	 12.4	 13.7		13.7
Epidemic Death-rate	1.0		0.59	 1.46	 1.09	 1.47		0.87
Phthisis ,,	0.33		0.42	 0.34	 0.33	 0.34		0.44
Respiratory "		٠.	1.44	 1.55	 1.35	 1.64		2.72
Rate of deaths under 1								
year to 1,000 births	77		90	 82	 87	 71		111

SECTION II.

EPIDEMIC DISEASES.

Thirty-seven cases were notified, viz.: Scarlet Fever 19, Diphtheria 12, Enteric Fever 4, Erysipelas 1 and Puerperal Fever 1. There were also 14 cases of Tubercular Diseases notified under the Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations.

The following summary shows the number of notifications in each of the last five years:—

			_								
			1913		1912		1911		1910		1909
Scarlet Fever			19		19		60		5 9		82
Enteric Fever			4		3		7		12		14
Diphtheria			12		18		28		20		58
Erysipelas			1		4		8		1		1
Puerperal Septi	caen	nia	1		1		0		0		0
Cerebro-spinal Meningitis	}								0		
Tuberculosis			14		8		0		0		0
		_		_		_		_		_	
			51		54		103		92		155

One of the cases of Enteric Fever notified had only resided in the district for a short time, and had contracted the disease at his work in a neighbouring town.

The following table gives the months and the districts in which the Epidemic Diseases occurred:—

$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
April—Scarlet Fever—Marton 1, Carleton 1, Clifton 4 6
May —Scarlet Fever—Wrea Green 2 2
July $\left\{ \begin{array}{llllllllllllllllllllllllllllllllllll$
$ \text{Aug.} \begin{array}{l} \text{Enteric FeverSalwick 1} & \dots & \dots \\ \text{Erysipelas } & -\text{Wesham 1} & \dots & \dots \\ \text{Puerperal} & \dots & \dots & \dots \\ \text{SepticaemiaWestby 1} & \dots & \dots & \dots \\ \end{array} $
Sept.—Scarlet Fever—Carleton 1
Oct. Scarlet Fever—Little Eccleston 1, Moss Side Hospital 1 7 Diphtheria —Carleton 3 7 Enteric Fever—Freckleton 1,* Moss Side Hospital 1
Nov.—Scarlet Fever—Moss Side Hospital 1, Singleton 1 2
Dec. $ \begin{cases} $
* Those marked with an asterisk terminated fatally.

SCARLET FEVER.

19 cases. 1 death.

These cases were apparently of a sporadic character, as, judging from the above table, they occurred at varying periods, and except when in one house showed no trace of intercommunication. Of the 19 cases, 15 were treated at the Isolation Hospital. The death occurred in one of the four treated at home.

DIPHTHERIA.

12 cases. 2 deaths.

Of this disease, as seen from the above table, the cases appearing in different months and at considerable distances

from each other, there was apparently no contagion, except in the cases of the Probationers in the Hospital, who doubtless contracted the disease from the patients. Locally, in most of the cases, there was defective drainage, which, no doubt, gave rise to this disease.

ENTERIC FEVER.

4 cases. 2 deaths.

These cases occurred, one in August, two in October and one in December. The first case, in Salwick, was due to defective drainage, which was remedied. The second case, a man who had come shortly before to reside in Freckleton, followed the occupation of a laundryman in Kirkham. This case was removed in the third week of illness to the Hospital, where he died. The origin of his disease was, no doubt, due to the percolation of excreta from an adjoining privy on to the laundry motor house. The third case a Probationer in the Hospital, no doubt, derived the complaint while attending the preceding case; she also had the disease very severely, but made a good recovery. The last case, which terminated fatally, was admitted into the Hospital very late in the disease; the origin of this case was bad sanitary surroundings.

ERYSIPELAS.

1 case.

This case was slight, and no cause could be found for its origin.

PUERPERAL SEPTICAEMIA.

1 case.

In this case, she had got over the confinement, but on the third day she showed signs of fever, high temperature, offensive lochia, &c. As she had no one to look after her she was removed to the Hospital, where she made a good recovery.

SMALL-POX.

No cases have occurred during the year,

VACCINATION.

Since the Vaccination Act of 1907 the exemptions are still increasing, as the following statement relating to the Kirkham Registration District will show:—

Year	Births	Successf Vaccination						emoved
1912	237	105	 2	. 78	9	3	3	16
1913	127	62	 2 .	38	1	0	2	13
(Jan. to June)								

A—THE NATURAL AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE DISTRICT.

- 1. The Physical Features and General Character of the District are mostly flat, with slight undulation in certain parts. The subsoil is various, chiefly clay, marl and peat, with a small amount of sand.
- 2. Social Conditions.—Chiefly agricultural, with the exception of certain townships where the inhabitants are mainly occupied in cotton mills. As to the influence of occupation on the people, this is shown by a tendency to premature births among the mill-workers.

WORKHOUSE ACCOMMODATION.—No of inmates on December 31st, 1913, was 327.

THE POOR-LAW RELIEF amounted to £245.

Use of Hospitals for gratuitous relief are the Royal Infirmary, Preston, and Victoria Hospital, Blackpool, for medical and surgical cases; the Moss Side Isolation Hospital for infectious cases. These are freely used.

B—SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE DISTRICT.

WATER SUPPLY.—The great number of the houses receive their supply from the Fylde Water Board, the water of which is very good. In other districts the houses receive their water supply from wells, and in a few instances by stored roof water. No cases of lead poisoning through water supply have occurred. Some other remarks as to water supply will be made under the heading, "Schools."

RIVERS AND STREAMS.—No main rivers pass through your district, and as to pollution of streams, very little takes place.

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE. - In several of my previous Reports, I have mentioned which areas in your district have been sewered. During the year under review there has been only one small extension made, viz., Carleton. In regard to that part of Carleton situate near Bispham Station, you have devoted a great deal of consideration, but so far without any great success. It seems a pity that Bispham should still stand in the way of improvements, as I feel sure that if the difficulty between Bispham District Council and yourselves was removed, the rateable value of both Carleton and Bispham would be largely increased by opening up these districts for building purposes, as no one can be expected to build where there is an absence of sewerage. As regards the Wrea Green sewerage outfall, the Sanitary Inspector has drawn attention thereto, showing that it is not satisfactory. The Wrea Green Parochial Committee have this matter under consideration.

CLOSET ACCOMMODATION.—There has been a certain amount of improvement in this, 3 old privies being converted into w.c.'s and 3 into pail closets; also of 26 new houses 10 have had w.c.'s put in, 12 have pail closets and the remaining 4 have privies.

Scavenging.—This is carried out in Wesham and Freckleton (fairly populous villages) by contract. In other more sparsely populated districts the householders are responsible, as the people having land, to deal with the matter themselves, the cost of systematic scavenging would be prohibitive. There is no destructor in your district.

SANITARY INSPECTIONS OF DISTRICT.—Full particulars as to Inspections will be found in Inspector's Report.

PREMISES AND OCCUPATIONS which can be controlled by bye-laws. There are no lodging-houses, and the only offensive trades are tripe-boiling places, of which there are 2.

Schools.—There are 19 Schools in your district, containing 1,713 children. In Freckleton School the yard has been flagged with concrete flags and School closure took place on five occasions during the year owing to the following causes:—

April..Newton-with-Scales .. On account of Scarlet Fever.
,, ..Esprick , , , Ringworm.
May ..Little Marton , , , Measles.
,, ..Great Marton , , , , Mumps.

The Sanitary conditions of the Schools are good, and they have been fumigated previously to opening after infectious diseases have been present. All the Schools, with the exception Treales, are supplied with Fylde water. In this exception the water is supplied from a pump at a neighbouring farm. As to the action taken to prevent spread of disease, whenever any infectious disease has occurred, the precautions taken are, first, exclusion of all infected families, then, if this is not sufficient to suppress the complaint, the School is closed for a limited period.

a—Food (MILK SUPPLY).—This, taken as a whole, is good, the samples which were taken by the police authorities having proved to be good. There is no milk imported into the district. The Dairies, Cowsheds and Milk-shops Orders are carried out by the Sanitary Authority.

b—Other Food.—A careful inspection has been kept, but, with one exception, nothing has been observed which necessitated condemnation. The one instance was where a butcher notified the Inspector that he intended slaughtering two beasts which had been condemned under the Tuberculosis Act, 1913. In this instance the carcases were disposed of to the knackers.

c—Sale of Food and Drugs Act.—This is carried out under the supervision of the County Constabulary. The Inspections resulted in the following samples being analysed, viz.: Lard 2, Arrowroot 2, Spirits 15, Butter 4, Pepper 5, Mustard 2, Coffee 4, Ground Ginger 1. All were found genuine or passable.

The Public Health (Milk and Cream) Regulations, 1912, apply to the prohibition of preservatives in milk, restriction of preservatives in cream; also of importation of cream containing preservatives.

MILK AND DAIRIES BILL.

The main objects of the Bill are to provide—

- 1. The more efficacious registration of dairies and dairymen.
 - 2. The inspection of dairies and examination of cows.
- 3. Prohibition of the supply of milk from a dairy, which such milk has caused, or is likely to cause, infectious diseases, including Tuberculosis.
 - 4. The prevention of sale of tuberculous milk.
- 5. Regulation of importation of milk, so as to prevent danger to public health arising therefrom.
- 6. Issue of regulations for securing the supply of pure and wholesome milk.
- 7. The establishment by Local Authorities in populous districts of milk depôts for the sale of milk specially prepared for infants.

HOUSING.—The number of houses inspected under Section 17 of the Act, 1909, 139; number of dwelling-houses in such a state as to be unfit for human habitation, 12;

number of representatives to authority with a view to having closing orders, 8; number of closing orders made, 2; number of houses in which defects were remedied without making closing orders, 9; number of dwelling-houses which, after making closing orders, were put into a fit state for human habitation, nil. In regard to two houses for which closing orders were made, nothing has been done, as they are being allowed to stand until new houses are erected, the plans of which have been passed and work commenced. As to the other house which was considered unfit for human habitation, the owner has promised to meet our requirements as to the nature of defects found: Defective roofs, 7; defective floors, 6; defective ventilation, 8; insufficient air-space, 6; damp, 6. Twenty-six new houses have been erected, all of which have been subject to inspection. The bye-laws specify that in no case less than 150 square feet be allowed in the rear of each house. In a majority of cases the airspace averages over 300 square feet. All of these houses, with the exception of one, were erected for the working classes. As to the character and sufficiency for the working classes in the district, taking the district as a whole, the working classes are fairly housed, and as to the condition and fitness of these houses, with a limited number of exceptions in the country districts, the houses may be classified as good; the others will be pulled down shortly owing to the making of a new road. I may say that the growth of working-class dwellings is practically equal to the growth of the population. During the year 50 plans have been submitted to the Building Committee, and 15 of these were disapproved of; the reasons for disapproval were principally drainage and cesspools unsatisfactory, insufficient cubic contents, impervious materials, building of wood and corrugated iron, and, lastly, no water supply.

Workshops, Workplaces, &c.—Number of Factories Inspected, 4; number of Workshops Inspected, 19; defects found, nil; reported by other authorities, nil.

C—SANITARY ADMINISTRATION OF THE DISTRICT.

- 1. Your district, according to the census return, contains 38,765 acres, but according to the Fylde Council Year Book the area is 40,164 acres. According to this it is rather a difficult matter for an Inspector to keep continual inspection of such an area, especially as every year the amount of work is increasing.
- 2. Hospital Accommodation.—In your district there are the following institutions:—(I.) The Fylde Conjoint Isolation Hospital at Moss Side; (II.) The Small-pox Hospital at Elswick, in course of erection; and (III.) a Sanatorium for Tubercular Diseases at Elswick. This was originally the Small-pox Hospital for Preston, Garstang and the Fylde. In regard to the Fylde Conjoint Hospital at Moss Side, patients are admitted from Fleetwood, Thornton, Cleveleys, Bispham, St. Annes-on-Sea, Lytham, Poulton-le-Fylde, Kirkham and the intervening rural districts. This Hospital is well taken advantage of, so much so that on one or two occasions admission has had to be stopped for a short period owing to the number of patients in the Hospital at the time. your district 25 cases have been admitted out of 37 cases notified: -19 of Scarlet Fever notified, 15 admitted; 12 of Diphtheria notified, 5 admitted; 4 of Enteric Fever notified, 4 admitted; 1 Puerperal Septicaemia notified, 1 admitted. Of the other cases of Scarlet Fever and Diphtheria, 12 in number, in some instances the disease was very slight, and isolation could be thoroughly controlled; in others the disease was too far advanced before medical assistance was sought for them to be removed without danger; two of these cases terminated fatally. Of the cases treated in the Hospital, there were 3 deaths, 1 of Diphtheria and 2 of Enteric Fever. Of the latter two cases, they had both been ill for several weeks before admission to Hospital, and one was practically moribund when admitted. The administration of these Hos-

pitals is carried out by the various Hospital Committees made up of representatives from the several districts.

3. CHEMICAL AND BACTERIOLOGICAL WORK DURING THE YEAR.—There has been no occasion for such, the cases being very evident, and their character being sporadic. Two samples of drinking water were submitted by the Inspector and examined by me, and found unfit for domestic use.

D—PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, ACUTE INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

As mentioned above, the infectious cases in your district have been chiefly sporadic in character, single cases of Scarlet Fever occurring in January and March, and at considerable distance from each other, 3 cases occurred in April in separate villages far apart, 2 in July in one house in another village, I in September in the village where one of the first cases occurred, I each in two villages separated from the others; besides the above, 3 cases occurred in the Isolation Hospital among the Probationers. The same history applies to a smaller extent to the cases of Diphtheria. There were 4 cases of Enteric Fever--one a Probationer in the Hospital; a second case was admitted to the Hospital from a village a few miles off; in this case there was defective drainage. The remaining two cases, which terminated fatally, were not sent into Hospital until after they had been ill several weeks. On receipt of notification of infectious diseases a visit is made by the Inspector, and all precautions to prevent spread of the disease are adopted, and, as far as possible, prevailed upon (when necessary) to make use of the Hospital. Then disinfection of the house takes place; all the remaining children are excluded from School. Where nonnotifiable diseases occur, exclusion from School and isolation is practised as much as possible; then, if not successful in suppressing the disease, the School is closed for a certain period.

E-PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OF, TUBERCULOSIS.

During the year there have been 14 cases notified, 11 males, Form A, and 3 under Form B. On receipt of a notification the Medical Officer or the Sanitary Inspector makes a visit and attempts to find out the cause of the disease, and by means of pamphlets and verbal instructions try to limit the mischief. Five of the cases terminated fatally, and one was removed to a sanatorium, whence he will soon be removed home, where he will undergo the open-air shelter treatment. Other cases of the chronic type are following out the freshair treatment, and are being allowed extra nourishment. On the occasion of a death or removal to sanatorium the dwellings are thoroughly disinfected.

F—INVESTIGATION OF OTHER DISEASES.

In regard to this I have no comment to make, no deaths from food-poisoning having occurred in your district.

G—MEANS FOR PREVENTING MORTALITY IN CHILDBIRTH AND IN INFANCY.

You are not an authority under the Midwives Act, although there are seven qualified midwives in the district. These reside in five townships, so that there are ten townships which have no qualified midwives, and are largely dependent on a handy neighbour. These ten townships are so sparsely populated that it would not be possible for a qualified midwife to make a living.

You have not adopted the Notification of Births Act. There is no doubt that if it was adopted in conjunction with a Health Visitor it would tend to reduce the infantile mortality. As to Ophthalmia Neonatorum, instructions have been given to the midwives to notify any cases occurring in their work, and these notifications have been sent on to the County Council.

I now conclude my Report, and taking all the statistics into consideration I may say that it is fairly satisfactory all through. The birth-rate might be better, but I don't see what we can do in this matter until a certain amount of the cause is removed—first, by preventing premature births to a certain extent by extending the period of absence from work among mill-workers before delivery, and by educating the poorer classes as to the upbringing of infants. This subject is one on which one can discuss *ad lib*.

Hoping the work which has been done has been satisfactory, and that the year 1914 will show better results.

I am, Gentlemen,

Yours obediently,

CHARLES COURT.



TABLE I. - VITAL STATISTICS OF WHOLE DISTRICT during 1913 and previous years.

	-				_	_		-	
District	Ages	Rate	13	13.7	13.7	12.4	12.0	10.1	11.9
NETT DEATHS BELONGING TO THE DISTRICT	At all Ages	Number	12	157	159	147	140	126	143 Males 73 Females 70
EATHS BELONG	Under One Year of Age	Rate per 1,000 Nett Births	11	1111	7.1	87	88	96	11
NETT DE	Under One	Number	10	32	50	36	22	20	19
Transferable Deaths		of Residents not registered in the District	6	თ	4	61	10		1
TRANSF DEA		of Non- residents registered in the District	8	58	57	62	87	11	08
Total Deaths Registred in the District		Rate	7	18.6	18.3	18.8	18.7	16.1	18.0
TOTAL REGISTER DIST		Number	9	212	212	223	217	190	216
	4	Rate	5	25.2	24.3	24.9	23.1	18.8	20.3
Вития	Nett	Number	4	:	:	:	268	222	244 Males129 Females 115
		Un- corrected Number	က	287	281	296	299	246	273
be TE	ap Le mste	Population esti	67	11,388	11,550	11,842	11,577	11,768	11,991
		YEAR	-	8061	1909	1910	1161	1912	1913

Area of District in acres (land and inland water)..... 38,768

TABLE II. -- CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE notified during the year 1913.

	рәлош	oH ni s 19A stae iU sidt	of Patie	:	:	:	1	:	:	: =	า	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	က
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	TOTAL CASES NOTIFIED EACH LOCALITY	boow	Fleet G-duS	:	:	:	4	:	20	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	7
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	A		Under 1	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
		Atall	Ages	:	:	:	12	_	19	:	4	:	:	-	:	:	œ	9	:	51
THE CHARLES THE		NOTIFIABLE DISEASE		Small-pox	Cholera	Plague	Diphtheria (including Membranous Croup)	Erysipelas	Scarlet Fever	Typhus Fever	Enteric Fever	Relapsing Fever	Continued Fever	Puerperal Fever	Cerebro-spinal Meningitis	Poliomyelitis	Pulmonary Tuberculosis	Other forms of Tuberculosis	Ophthalmia Neonatorum	Totals

Isolation Hospital-Fylde Conjoint, at Moss Side.

ide. Sanatorium-Meathop at present, later Elswick.

TABLE III.—CAUSES OF, AND AGES AT, DEATH during the year 1913.

		of	"R	ESID WITH	THE ENTS IIN O STRIC	WHR WI	ETHE	ER		ether of Residents s in
Causes of Death	All Ages	Under 1 year	1 and under 2	2 and under 5	5 and under 15	15 and under 25	25 and under 45	45 and under 65	65 and upwards	Total Deaths whether of Residents or Non-Residents in Institutions in the District
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
All Causes { Certified	141	19	6	7	3	9	12 1	34	51 1	
Enteric Fever. Small-pox Measles Scarlet Fever. Whooping Cough Diphtheria and Croup Influenza Erysipelas Phthisis (Pulmonary Tuberculosis) Tuberculous Meningitis Other Tuberculous Diseases Cancer, Malignant Disease Rheumatic Fever Meningitis Organic Heart Disease Bronchitis Pueumonia (all forms) Other Diseases of Respiratory Organis Diarrhoea and Enteritis Appendicitis and Typhlitis Cirrhosis of Liver Alcoholism Nephritis and Bright's Disease Puerperal Fever Other Accidents and Diseases of Pregnancy and Parturition Congenital Debility and Malformation, including Premature Birth Violent Deaths, excluding Suicide Suicides Other Defined Diseases Diseases ill-defined or unknown	13 13 2 13 13 2 13 3 7 3 14 4 		1 2		······································			1		2
Sub-Entries included in above figures					1	1				
Cerebro-spinal Meningitis Poliomyelitis Chicken-pox		i				::		::		

TABLE IV.—INFANTILE MORTALITY, 1913.

Nett Deaths from stated causes at various Ages under 1 Year.

Cause of Death	Under 1 Week	1-2 Weeks	2-3 Weeks	3-4 Weeks	Total under 4 Weeks	4 Weeks and under 3 Months	3 Months and under 6 Months	6 Months and under 9 Months	9 Months and under 12 Months	Total Deaths under 1 Year
All Causes Certified	5			2	7	4	6		2	19
Small-pox Chicken-pox Measles Scarlet Fever Whooping Cough Diphtheria and Croup Erysipelas Tuberculous Meningitis Abdominal Tuberculousis Other Tuberculous Diseases Meningitis (not Tuberculous) Convulsions Laryngitis Bronchitis Pneumonia (all forms) Diarrhœa Enteritis Gastritis Syphilis Rickets Suffocation, overlying Injury at Birth Atelectasis Congenital Malformations Premature Birth Atrophy, Debility & Marasmus Other Causes				i :	1					1
Totals	5			2	7	4	6		2	19

FYLDE RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL.

To the Chairman and Members of the Fylde Rural District Council.

GENTLEMEN,

I have again the honour of presenting to you the Annual Report and Summary of work done within your District for the year ending 31st December, 1913, this being my Twenty-fourth Annual Report.

PUBLIC HEALTH ACT.

Total No. of Preliminary Notices	73
,, Legal Notices by order of Council	23
Special Reports	6
Number of defects remedied	103
New drains put in for waste and refuse water	21
Existing drains opened, cleaned and rectified	27
Offensive ashpits improved	4
Water closets repaired	5
New water closets put in in place of common	
privy	3
New ashbins provided	3
Waste pipes remedied and improved	2
Nuisance arising from stagnant sewage abated	2
Nuisance caused by sewage on side of highway	3
Sewage tanks made	4
,, cleaned	20
Farmyards drained	3
Cellar drains improved	2
Floors improved	2
Backyard improved	1
Improvements to private sewage installations	1

Number of	Inspectio	ns mad	e			1496
Drains tes	ted with s	moke te	est (old)		• • • •	32
,,	,,	,,	(new)			9
Estimated	number o	t privy	closets in	Distri	ct	1873
,,	,,	water	closets			542
,,	,,	waste	water clo	sets		16
,,	,,	pail cl	osets			115

SLAUGHTER-HOUSES.

Have on the whole been well kept, complaints having to be made in two instances to empty tank and remove garbage.

BAKEHOUSES.

No cause for complaint.

SEWERS.

During the year there has only been one extension at Carleton. All the sewers have been kept in good order. At Freckleton it was found necessary to repair the outlet into Taylor's Pool, in order to prevent the tide undermining the outfall. At Wrea Green the outfall works require enlarging and improving and the Wrea Green Parochial Committee have the matter under consideration.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Number of infectious cases inquired into						
Dwelling-houses disinfected after Scarlet Fever						
, ,	,,	, 1	Typhoid		3	
,,	,,	,,	Diphther	ia	8	
1,	,,	,,	Phthisis	•••	5	
Schools disinfected					5	
Number of article bedding disinf					231	

LEGAL PROCEEDINGS.

Proceedings were taken in one instance, which resulted in a conviction.

HOUSING AND TOWN-PLANNING ACT.

Number c	of houses	inspected	• • •	• • •	 	139
,,	,,	condemned	• • •		 	12
,,	,,	improved			 	9

Fuller details will be found in the M.O.H. Report.

DAIRIES AND COWSHEDS.

Are, on the whole, well kept. Improvements in the way of new drainage have been made at three farms, and the floors of cowsheds relaid at another farm.

NOTIFICATION OF TUBERCULAR CATTLE.

Since this Order came into force 22 cases have been notified, 20 of which were slaughtered and 2 respited. In nearly all cases the disease had become far advanced and the cattle emaciated, and, looked at from a sanitary and public health point of view, it is to be regretted that the cases are not diagnosed earlier, as when allowed to approach this stage much danger must have been incurred.

PUBLIC HEALTH (WATER) ACT.

First Notices given by order of Council						2	
Second	,,	,,	,,				0
Samples of							
exami	ination		• • •			• • •	2
Condemne	d as unw	holesome					2
Supply im	proved by	F.W.W.					1
,,	sto	ored roof	water				1

NEW HOUSES.

The following new houses have been erected and passed for habitation, viz.: Carleton 4, Freckleton 7, Greenhalgh 1, Marton 12, Weeton 2, making a total of 26, 24 of which are supplied by Fylde Water, 1 by existing well and 1 by stored roof water.

In conclusion, I have to thank those owners of property who have effected sanitary improvements without my having to serve Notices and bring the same before the Council, many improvements of a minor character having been effected in this way on the same being pointed out to the owners.

I am, Gentlemen,

Yours faithfully,

JAMES JOLLY,

Sanitary Inspector.

